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ALED RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(WILLIAM McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.)

Which includes the Annual Report of the

Sanitary Inspector

(F. J. LEVESLEY, M.S.I.A.)

FOR THE YEAR

1950

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FOR THE YEAR

1950

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William N. Douglas & Co., Ltd., 31 Sussex Street.

General Purposes Committee

1950

Chairman:

Councillor H. MARS JONES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor W. D. PRYCE-JONES.

Councillors Edward Jones, G. O. Wynne and Maurice Jones (Abergele Rural).

Councillor Edward Parry (Betws-yn-Rhos).

Councillors E. K. H. Turnour and W. Price Roberts (Bylchau)

Councillor Robert Davies (Cefn).

Councillor Elphin Owen Jones (Llanelian).

Councillors Watkin Lloyd and William Evans (Llanfairtalhaiarn).

Councillors John Salusbury and Richard Pritchard (Llannefydd).

Councillors Robert Roberts and Glyn Griffiths (Llansannan).

Councillors Miss J. Hughes, Thomas Evans and H. Lewis Jones (Glan Conway).

Councillors Robert Roberts and J. Franklin Morris (Trefnant).

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. WILLIAM McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:

F. J. LEVESLEY, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Owendale,
Alexandra Road,
Colwyn Bay.

7th July, 1951.

The Chairman and Members of the
Aled Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have to submit my Annual Report to you on the health of residents in your district during 1950. In it, I have incorporated the Sanitary Inspector's Report to me on his work and on the sanitary circumstances of the district.

From my standpoint, the year has been a useful and a successful one. The death-rate has fallen slightly and the Infant Mortality rate has slumped. There have not been any deaths from maternal causes or from the usual infectious diseases. An epidemic of influenza started during the last few weeks of 1950 and reached gigantic proportions in early 1951. This was subject to a special report to the Ministry of Health.

There has been attention given by your Officers to water supply. I am glad to record considerable improvement in supply to the eastern end of the district in 1951. The supply to the Glan Conway area has also been improved by the installation of a new main down the Conway Valley. The main from Colwyn Bay is now being pushed up towards Llanelian.

It must be remembered, however, that improved water supply calls for improved means of sewage disposal. This will give cause for worry in the near future.

It will be noted that there were twenty cases of "Sonne Dysentry" in the area in 1950. These were associated with a limited epidemic in a closed community, but it warns us that food poisoning is always a possibility. Increased attention to the hygiene of food stores and places where food is prepared for human consumption is now being given. New regulations are being considered by the Authorities. These will call for increased visiting and teaching by your Officers. At least, I hope they will be placed upon your Officers and not made an excuse for an army of new Inspectors or tossed

about from one to another like the ludicrous efforts made to improve the milk supply of this area. I do not know who now inspects or advises on clean milk production nor do I know anybody who does know. Farmers and Milk vendors assure me that since this work was taken from the Local Authorities milk production is not supervised.

One subject that must receive attention in the next few years is that of housing. During the past few years the Council has concentrated on the provision of new houses. From my visiting over the area, I am satisfied that there are a large number of dwellings that could, with reasonable effort, be brought up to modern standards; there are some too, that should cease to be used for human habitation. I believe that the Council should give more attention to these and less to the building of new houses. Indeed, I doubt if there is any very great call for new houses in the area now. The rent of a new house may have serious effects on the health and well-being of a family.

Until recently, Aled has been a member of No. 2 Western District of Denbighshire but has expressed a desire to be joined to No. 1 district (with Abergele and Colwyn Bay). Probably the outcome of your request will be known by the time this report is printed. The districts are now functioning. Under the happy leadership of Dr. M. T. Islwyn Jones, the new County Medical Officer of Health, there is developing a co-ordination and a spirit of co-operation between the district health departments and the County Health Department that augurs well for the future.

May I, Sir, express my sincere thanks to the Clerk, Financial Officer and Surveyor and other members of your staff who have throughout the year so pleasantly and so freely helped me. In the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Levesley, Aled has a servant whose devotion to duty, whose tact and perseverance makes him a most reliable and pleasant colleague.

Finally, may I thank you and your Council, for the confidence and good-will you have given me during the year.

I am,

Yours sincerely.

WM. McKENDRICK,
Medical Officer of Health.

Aled Rural District

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) 69,206
Population, Registrar General's Estimated mid-1950 ... 7,195
Inhabited houses 2,113
Rateable value (31/12/50) £26,479
Product of a Penny Rate £107 18s. 5d.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Male.		Female.		Total.
Legitimate	47	...	55	...	102
Illegitimate	3	...	4	...	7
Total	50	...	59	...	109

Birth Rate per 1,000 population=15.1

STILL-BIRTHS	4	...	0	...	4

Still-Births per 1,000 population=0.55

INFANT MORTALITY ...	1	...	1	...	2

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births=18

DEATHS	42	...	39	...	81

Death Rate per 1,000 population=11.2

Comparability Factor for deaths is 0.92; therefore Corrected Death Rate=10.3

Deaths from:

Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	0
Cancer	13
Tuberculosis	1
Gastro-enteritis	1

The population figure used above is that provided for statistical purposes by the Registrar General. It does not coincide with the Census Population—which I am informed is lower—the provisional figure for 1951 Census is 7,054. The Registrar General's estimated population for 1949 was 6,985 so we are credited with an increase of 210 inhabitants during the year.

I have not attempted to give the statistics of individual Parishes. Until the Census figures are published there are no reliable statistics. The following table provided by the Chief Financial Officer gives the number of hereditaments in each Parish:—

Parish.	Total No. of Hereditaments		No. completed during 1950 (and included in Col. 1).	
Bylchau	159	...	2	
Cefn	160	...	Nil	
Llannefydd	221	...	4	
Llansannan	320	...	2†	(18)
Trefnant	260	...	13*	(10)
Abergele	140	...	Nil	
Betws-yn-Rhos	222	...	6*	(6)
Llanfair T.H.	316	...	1*	(22)
Llanelian	133	...	Nil	
Llansantffraid	601	...	2	
	2532		30	

† No. of New Council houses included in Column 1

* No. of new Council houses included in Columns 1 and 2

The following table shows the Statistics for Aled in the past three years together with those of England and Wales for 1950:—

	England and Wales		Aled. 1948		1949		1950
Population	—	...	6808	...	6985	...	7195
Live Births	—	...	100	...	121	...	109
Birth Rate	15.8	...	14.7	...	17.3	...	15.1
Still Births	7	...	·4	...	5	...	4
Still-birth Rate...	0.37	...	0.58	...	0.7	...	0.55
Deaths	—	...	77	...	75	...	81
Death Rate	11.6	...	11.3	...	10.8	...	11.2
Infant Deaths	—	...	3	...	4	...	2
Infant Mortality Rate...	29.8	...	30	...	33	...	18

These figures show that Aled is a healthy area. The population is growing. The death rate (crude 11.2—corrected 10.3) is low, and the Infant Mortality Rate is very low.

The Infant Mortality is interesting. These were 4 still-births and two infant deaths which occurred almost immediately after birth (i.e., within 2 days of birth). Thus, these deaths may be attributed to errors of development or inadequate care during the latter stages of pregnancy. A

few years ago, these would have been regarded as unavoidable deaths and we would have claimed that our Maternity and Child Welfare services had reached 100 per cent. success but we know now that adequate care of a mother during pregnancy—at Ante-Natal Clinics, etc., can save even these disappointments.

There was not a single death from any of the following recognised acute infectious diseases: e.g., measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, meningitis, poliomyelitis or pneumonia. One death was attributed to influenza and one to tuberculosis of the lungs, and one from enteritis.

The following table shows the causes of death:—

	Male.	Female	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	0	1
Cancer—Stomach	1	1	2
Cancer—Lungs	1	0	1
Cancer—Other	5	5	10
Vascular lesions of Nervous Systems	6	10	16
Coronary Disease	4	3	7
Hypertension	3	1	4
Other Heart Diseases	5	9	14
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	3	5
Influenza	1	0	1
Bronchitis	3	0	3
Enteritis	1	0	1
Nephritis	4	2	6
Prostatic Disease	2	0	2
Congenital Malformation	0	1	1
Other Diseases	3	3	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	0	1	1
	42	39	81

The Parishes in which deaths occurred were:—

	Male.	Female.	Total
Abergele (Rural)	3	2	5
Bylchau	—	2	2
Betws-yn-Rhos	3	3	6
Cefn Meiriadog	3	1	4
Llanelian	1	1	2
Llanfair T.H.	4	9	13
Llanefydd	6	4	10
Llansannan	3	4	7
Llansantffraid	14	10	24
Trefnant	4	4	8
	41	40	81

The ages at which death occurred were:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	1	1	2
1— 5	1	0	1
15—24	0	1	1
25—65	5	8	13
Over 65	34	30	64
	41	40	81

Again we find that approximately 80 per cent. of the deaths affect persons over 65 years of age.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Laboratory Services:

(a) **Bacteriological.**—Samples of milk, ice cream, water etc., are sent to the Ministry of Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological investigation.

Throat swabs, faeces, blood, cerebro-spinal fluid, sputum, etc., are also investigated there free of charge, for medical practitioners.

(b) **Pathological and Biochemical.**—The examination of any material likely to help doctors in the diagnosis of disease is carried out free at the Laboratories established at the Hospitals of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Board.

(c) Water is examined for purity by two methods:—

(i) **Chemical.**—This method is used to trace "long distance" contamination—e.g., contamination in the collecting grounds, essentially. It indicates risk rather than present danger. Samples are not taken often. The test is carried out by the Public Analyst at the Assay Office, Goss Street, Chester.

(ii) **Bacteriological.**—This method indicates whether or not a sample is actually dangerous. Samples are taken frequently. Tests are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

(d) **Milk**.—Chemical testing of milk for adulteration—i.e., added water, etc., is carried out for the County Food and Drugs Inspector by the Public Analyst.

Bacteriologist testing (for keeping quality and contamination by dirt, etc.), is carried out for this Council by the Bacteriologist to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) **Infectious Cases.**—There is an Ambulance stationed at Bron-y-Nant Isolation Hospital, Colwyn Bay. Transport is arranged by the Medical Officer of Health when admission to Hospital is required.

(b) **General Cases**.—Responsibility for the transport of sick to and from Hospital is laid on the County Council and is obtained by application in writing by a medical practicioner (except in case of emergency—e.g., accident or surgical catastrophe). Ambulances are stationed at Colwyn Bay, Abergele and Denbigh. Transport should be arranged through the County Council (or County Borough) Council of the area in which the patient has resided for the previous three months.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

This is now provided free by the County Council and administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. Nurses are stationed as previously in strategic parts of the area.

CLINICS.

These are provided by the County Council. The only one which meets in the area is at Glan Conway where a Child Welfare Clinic meets at 2 p.m. on alternate Mondays in the Church House. The residents of Aled are, however, well provided with Clinics in neighbouring towns.

Colwyn Bay: At the Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.

*Tuesdays: Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. each week.

*Wednesdays: Toddlers' Clinic at 2 p.m. (alternate weeks).

Thursdays: Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. (alternate weeks).

Fridays: Tuberculosis Clinic at 9.30 a.m. (on first and third Fridays in each month).

*Fridays: Ante-Natal Clinics at 2 p.m. each week.

The Obstetric Consultant attends once every four weeks on a Thursday when he sees women by appointment. These appointments are made at the Friday ante-natal Clinic.

Llysfaen:

*Church House—alternate Mondays at 3 p.m.. Child Welfare.

Llanddulas:

*Beulah School Room—alternate Mondays at 2 p.m., Child Welfare.

Mochdre:

*Church House—alternate Mondays at 3 p.m.. Child Welfare.

Llangerniew:

*Once each month on a Thursday at 2 p.m.

Abergele:

*Child Welfare Centre at 2 p.m. on alternate Thursdays.

*Ante-Natal Clinic at 10.30 a.m. on all other Thursdays (These are held at the Congregational Schoolroom).

Denbigh:

*Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on alternate Wednsdays.

Ante-Natal Clinic at 10 a.m. on all other Wednesdays.

Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. on first and third Wednesdays. These are all held the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.

As I attend all those Clinics marked * I can say that they are well patronised by mothers from the Aled district.

DAY NURSERY.

There is not a day nursery in the area.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

These diseases are treated as follows:—

1. Llandudno and District Hospital: Every Thursday at 2 p.m. (Afternoons—females. Evenings—males).

2. Chester Royal Infirmary: Out-Patients' Department: Males—Mondays, 5 to 7 p.m. Saturday, noon. Females—Mondays, 5 to 7 p.m. Thursdays, 5 to 7 p.m.

3. Bangor, Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary: Males——Wednesdays, 6 p.m. Females—Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Bylchau and Tan-y-Fron.—It is anticipated that work on the first stage of the Bylchau and District Water Scheme will be well advanced by the summer of 1951. This work provides for a water supply to the Bylchau, Groes and Tan-y-Fron areas, and will include Tan-y-Fron and Rhydyfoel schools. The present supply to Tan-y-Fron school has not been satisfactory and chlorination of the water has been found to be necessary.

Abergele Rural Parish.—The development of a spring supply to the proposed Council Houses at Bryn Ewin in this parish has been successfully completed and promises well. Every effort has been made to exclude the risk of pollution and an adequate area of land has been acquired to ensure the exclusion of animals.

Llanelian Village.—A scheme for the erection of a small number of Council houses in this village has brought forward the problem of water supply. Negotiations with the Colwyn Bay Urban District Council towards obtaining a supply from their mains are proceeding.

Cefn.—No change is reported in the supply to this parish.

Llansannan.—The borehole recently sunk has augmented the existing supply but not in such a quantity as to make it possible to to dispense with the existing upland surface supply.

Betws-yn-Rhos.—An extension of the main supply from Abergele U.D.C. is contemplated and should be completed during 1951. This new supply will serve the lower parts of the village at present dependent on wells and a small private supply.

Llanfairtalhaiarn.—Investigations into a secondary supply for this village continue. The automatic chlorinator continues to work well and samples of the water have shown it to be satisfactory.

Glan Conway.—Is supplied from the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Board's mains. There are two connections, one near Glan Conway Railway Station, and one at Glan-y-Mor. There are also service pipes off the trunk mains to 30 dwelling houses and to the Cold Store at Pensarn. The following is an approximate estimate of the total amount of water delivered into the district during 1950: Bulk supplies via the 2 connections (metred) 17,870,800 gals.; 30 houses @ 27,000 gals. each per annum (not metred) 810,000 gals.; Cold Store, Pensarn (estimated) 240,000; Total 18,920,000 gals.

Trefnant.—The supply to this village remains satisfactory. Six houses are, however, still without a piped supply.

Llannefydd.—Until such time as the Bylchau and District Supply reaches this parish no improvement in the existing very unsatisfactory water supply is anticipated. The spring supply developed for the six council houses at Cefn Berain has been found to be most satisfactory.

Number of Visits and Inspections	109
Samples from Public Supplies	38
Samples from Private Sources	39

	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory
Public Supplies	27	...	11
Private Supplies	19	...	20

A schedule of results of the public supplies is shown in tabular form. It has frequently been found that a first sample from private wells and springs has provided an unsatisfactory result. Exclusion of cattle by fencing off the area of catchment, together with protection from surface contamination has subsequently been undertaken and a satisfactory water produced.

A number of very satisfactory private supplies have been developed in this way. Where improvement in a supply by such methods does not succeed owners frequently ask for advice in purification of small private sources. It is regretted that there is no reliable method of providing a pure supply which can be recommended for small supplies. Chemical treatment is difficult to apply successfully on a small scale and filtration without constant attention can often become an added source of contamination.

It is noticeable, however, that storage in itself frequently assists towards purification.

The Ministry of Agriculture grants towards the provision of water supplies to certain farms has been of great assistance. Small private schemes have the merit of providing an abundant supply of free water, with the consequent liberal use of water for washing down cowsheds and for milk cooling.

Date Sampled and Name of Supply.	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 3 days at 22 degs. C per ml.	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 2 days at 37 degs. C per ml.	Prob. No. B.Coli MacConkey 2 days 37 degs. C per 100 ml.	Approx. No. of faecal and non-faecal coli per 100 ml.		Remarks.
				(a) Faecal	(b) Non faecal	
LLANFAIR T.H.						
7. 5.50	1	7	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1.
23. 5.50	10	5	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1.
26. 6.50	11	5	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1.
12. 9.50	100	100	8	0	...	
16.10.50 (No. 1)	18	1	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1.
16.10.50 (No. 2)	5	10	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1
TREFNANT VILLAGE.						
15. 5.50	0	0	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1.
BETWS-YN-RHOS.						
23. 5.50	0	0	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1
GLAN CONWAY.						
18.12.50	0	0	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1.
LLANSANNAN.						
24. 1.50	40*	20	25	5	...	Not quite up to standard.
27. 2.50	...	...	110	2	...	Unsatisfactory.
12. 9.50	300+	300+	180+	180+	...	Heavily polluted.
21.10.50	0	1	0	0	...	Highly satisfactory.
22.11.50	100	100	160	3	...	Unsatisfactory.
BRYN RHYD YR ARIAN.						
13.11.50	100	10	130	0	...	Considerable numbers non-faecal coli.

Date Sampled and Name of Supply.	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 3 days at 22 degs. C per ml.	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 2 days at 37 degs. C per ml.	Prob. No. B.Coli MacConkey 2 days 37 degs. C per 100 ml.	Approx. No. of faecal and non-faecal coli per 100 ml.		Remarks.
				(a) Faecal	(b) Non faecal	
NANT UCHAF, LLANNEFYDD.						
9. 1.50	1	0	8	0	...	Satisfactory for small supply.
17. 1.50	4	10	25	25	...	Unsatisfactory.
23. 1.50	5	0	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1.
13. 2.50	5	10	25	25	...	Moderately contaminated.
27. 2.50	0	0	2	2	...	Small number faecal coli only
21. 3.50	4	0	0	0	...	Highly satisfactory.
11. 4.50	3	2	13	0	...	Satisfactory.
7. 5.50	0	5	0	0	...	Satisfactory.
19. 6.50	30	20	250	250	...	Unsatisfactory.
26. 6.50	0	5	5	2	...	Sample shows small number faecal coli.
28. 8.50	0	0	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1.
18. 9.50	1	0	0	0	...	Highly Satisfactory. Class 1.
LLANNEFYDD VILLAGE.						
26. 6.50	300	150	600	600	...	Heavily polluted.
TAN-Y-FRON HAMLET.	5	5	25	25	..	Unsatisfactory.
TAN-Y-FRON CLWT.						
9. 1.50	50	30	17	2	...	Reasonably satisfactory.
21. 1.50	10	1	0	0	..	Highly satisfactory.
13. 2.50	300+	300+	25	25	...	Moderately contaminated.
27. 2.50	0	0	25	0	...	Moderately contaminated.
13. 3.50	—3	—5	13	0	...	Satisfactory.

Date Sampled and Name of Supply.	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 3 days at 22 degs. C per ml.	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 2 days at 37 degs. C per ml.	Prob. No. B.Coli MacConkey 2 days 37 degs. C per 100 ml.	Approx. No. of faecal and non-faecal coli per 100 ml.		Remarks.
				(a) Faecal	(b) Non-faecal	
11. 4.50	30	10	25	0	...	Reasonably satisfactory.
7. 5.50	12	20	25	1	...	Reasonably satisfactory.
19. 6.50	100	30	250	250	...	Unsatisfactory.
16. 8.50	250	73	900	50	...	Most unsatisfactory.
28. 8.50	100	30	50	50	...	Unsatisfactory.
4. 9.50	50	6	35	35	...	Moderate numbers of faecal coli.
25. 9.50	300+	300+	900	900	...	Heavily polluted.
28.11.50	100	100	160	3	...	Unsatisfactory.
BRYN EWIN HOUSING SITE.						
9. 1.50	30	15	25	0	...	Satisfactory.
24. 1.50	10	9	250	0	...	Large numbers of coliform organisms.
27. 3.50	5	5	0	0	...	
15. 5.50	300+	50	250	0	...	Large number of coliform organisms.
23. 5.50	3	5	5	0	...	Satisfactory.
21. 6.50	10	20	600	5	...	Large number coliform bacilli.
10. 7.50	100	10	0	0	...	Highly satisfactory.
16. 8.50	.2	5	0	0	...	Satisfactory.
18. 9.50	5	2	25	8	...	Moderate numbers coliform bacilli.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Parish of Llansannan.—The new sewage works have been completed and 40 premises previously dependent on conservancy systems will be able to connect into the sewer. A report by the Public Analyst on the condition of the effluent from the sewage works is appended.

Llanfairtalhaiarn.—Sanction is being sought by the Council to proceed with the scheme for new disposal works and the renewal of certain sewers in this village. Frequent trouble is experienced by stoppages in the existing sewers. There is good reason to believe that work on the new sewerage scheme will commence during 1951.

Glan Conway.—A scheme for the comprehensive sewering of this village, together with adequate disposal works, is necessary.

The present system of sewage disposal is by direct outfall into the Conway estuary.

Trefnant—The Council has approved the provision of new rotary filters in place of the present land irrigation system of disposal.

This improvement is overdue especially in view of the additional burden placed on the present works by the erection of additional Council houses.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Effluent from Llansannan Sewage Works in parts per 100,000 of water.

Total solid matter in solution	Nil
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.2
Nitrites	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides	2.1
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4hrs. at 80 degs. F.	0.21
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.020
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Microscopical Examination of Sediment	...
pH Value	6.5
Suspended Solids	0.5
Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days	0.75

This is a very weak effluent. The effluent is very good and shows that the sewage has been properly treated.

(Signed) HAROLD LOWE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following statement has been supplied to me by Mr. Thos. H. Evans, Chief Inspector of the Denbigh County Council:—

Particulars of samples of food and drugs taken under the above Act in the Aled Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1950:—

Article	No. Taken.	Genuine.	Not genuine or sub-standard.
Milk	17	13	4
Sausages	1	1	—
Pickles	1	1	—
Butter	1	1	—
Jam	1	1	—
Sugar	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Totals	23	19	4

Each of the four samples of milk shown in the above table as NOT GENUINE contained added water. They were taken "in transit" from a consignment of milk from one farmer against whom four summonses were taken and a fine imposed in each case.

All the other samples were genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) THOS. H. EVANS,
Chief Inspector for the County of Denbigh.

17 Vicarage Hill,
Wrexham.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The County Council is responsible for providing protection against Smallpox and Diphtheria.

Until late in 1950, vaccination was only provided through General Medical Practitioners, but then arrangements were made for vaccination to be carried out at the Clinics. This seems to be more popular and increasing numbers of parents bring their children for vaccination. The incidence of Anterior Poliomyelitis (i.e., Infantile Paralysis) in the area caused a suspension of this work for several months.

Immunisation against Diphtheria has also been carried out by family doctors and clinics. It was also suspended when Poliomyelitis occurred. All schools were visited and stimulating doses given to children who had not been done during the previous five years.

I am glad to say that immunisation against Whooping Cough is now provided at the Clinics.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases during the year:—

Notifiable diseases.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total cases removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	12	..	3	8	...	1	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever (Observation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles...	60	3	19	35	1	2	...	...	3
Lobar Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sonne Dysentery	20	...	14	2	4	..	...	...	2
Pulmonary T.B.	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	8	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
Total	104	4	36	50	8	5	1	..	11

The only death for a cause mentioned on this list concerned a male case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. He was 67 years of age.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It has not been found necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which provide for the exclusion of persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from the Milk Trade or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, in certain circumstances.

The following table shows the incidence and age distribution of cases notified during 1950:—

Age Periods.	New Cases during Year				Deaths during Year			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1— 4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	*1
5— 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	1	...	...	...	*1	...	...
15—19	...	2	...	...	...	*1	...	...
20—24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—34	2	...	...	...	*2	...	...	...
35—44	2	1	...	...	*1	...	...	...
45—54	1	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
55—64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	4	...	1	5	2	...	1

N.B.—*Indicates Non-residents.

No. of Cases on Register 1st January, 1950.			No. of Cases on Register 31st December, 1950.		
Pulmonary (M)	14		Pulmonary (M)	14	
Pulmonary (F)	14		Pulmonary (F)	16	
	—	28		—	30
Non-Pulmonary (M) ...	4		Non-Pulmonary (M) ...	5	
Non-Pulmonary (F) ...	1		Non-Pulmonary (F) ...	1	
	—	5		—	6
		33			36

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector).

Premises.	M/c Line No.	Number on Register.	Number of			M/c Line No.
			Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities... ...	1	3	3	...	...	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	19	15	3	...	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises	3	...	...	...	...	3
Total		22	18	3	...	

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	M/c Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	M/c Line No.
		Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding (2.2) ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	1	...	...	...	...	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—							
(a) Insufficient ...	9	1	...	...	1	...	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	1	...	1	...	10
(c) Not for separate sexes... ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Totals	60	3	1	...	2	...	60

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collections: Once per fortnight.
Premises from which refuse removed: 1,290.
Loads removed: 568.
Total cost including loan charges: £1,287 9s. 8d.
Cost per load removed: £2 5s. 4d.
Cost per collection 9.2d.
Number of vehicles used: One (7 cubic yards capacity).
Men employed: Three.
Mileage per gallon of petrol: 10.3.

The tip site at Trefnant is to be discontinued. The new site in Cefn parish is satisfactory.

During the summer months a sprinkling of D.D.T. Insecticide is placed in the bottom of bins after emptying.

When found necessary tip sites are treated with an insecticidal dressing.

SALVAGE.

No special collection of salvaged paper is now being undertaken.

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED BY SHOPKEEPERS DURING THE YEAR.

Tinned Full Cream Milk	55 tins
Herrings	1 tin
Corned Beef	2 tins
Spaghetti	1 tin
Tomato	1 tin
Tomato Soup	1 tin
Peas	3 tins
Carrots	6 tins
Luncheon Meat	3 tins
Butter	14 lbs.
Rabbits	9

A number of tins of full cream milk, although sound in appearance, were found to be unpalatable. Specimens were sent to the Public Analyst for examination, but no conclusive cause of the unpalatability was found.

RETAIL MILK SUPPLIES.

Visits and Inspections	31
Samples taken (Bacteriological)...	17
Samples taken (Biological)	1

Results were as follows:—

	Satis-factory		Unsatis-factory
Pasteurised (School Milk)... ...	5	...	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	1	...	Nil
Tuberculin Tested	2	...	1
Ungraded Milk (Bacteriological)	8	...	Nil
Ungraded Milk (Biological)... ...	1	...	Nil

The one sample of Tuberculin Tested milk reported as being unsatisfactory failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test. The time of sampling was found to coincide with a break in the cooling apparatus at the produce's farm. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

Four premises were registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of ice cream. Six premises are now registered. In each case supplies of ice cream are supplied to the shops in packages and sold in the wrappings in which they are received. No ice cream is manufactured in the district.

Five samples of ice cream were taken. Four were reported as being in Grade 2 and 1 in Grade 1. This is satisfactory. Four grades for ice cream are recognised, and samples falling into Grades 3 or 4 require further investigation.

SHOPS.

Number of shops in district	37
Number of Inspections...	21
Informal Notices served	2
Informal Notices complied with	2

LICENSED PREMISES.

Number in District	12
Number Inspected	12

Negotiations with the owners are in progress in connection with 4 licensed premises. Improvements at one house have been completed. Two are still without drainage, due, in both cases, to sewers not being available. With the completion of the works required at the four premises referred to, the standards at the licensed premises will be very satisfactory.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS.

There is a small number of premises where teas and light refreshments are sold. Notification is received from the Food Executive Officer whenever an application for a permit to obtain rationed foods is received. This enables inspections to be made. It is generally found that such premises are satisfactory for the type of business envisaged. In one case an undertaking was given from an applicant not to use a certain water supply on the premises which was found to be sub-standard.

SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools in district	13
Inspections and Re-inspections	9
Informal Notices Outstanding	2
Informal Notices complied with	1
Private Schools in district	3

It is regretted that no progress can yet be reported in connection with the provision of new schools, but plans for the Llannefydd School are now in being, and it is hoped that there will soon be further progress. Settlement has been reached as to the future of Cefn Meiriadog School, and as the school is now to remain, it is possible that the installation of proper sanitation will not long be delayed. In the case of this school plans have been prepared on the instructions of the owners and a considerable improvement will be effected if the work is carried out.

CAMP SITES.

There is one organised camp in the district. Small numbers of individual trailer caravans are to be found within the

district during the summer. These have been found to be properly conducted and provide no public health problem.

Two applications for use of land as camping sites were refused by the Council on the grounds of inadequate water supply and sanitation.

One application to station a caravan on land for a limited period was granted.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of Visits in connection with infectious disease ...	10
Number of premises where disinfection found to be necessary	5

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Number of licences to slaughter issued	19
Number of licensed slaughterhouses	1

The knackers yard licensed in the district continues to be well maintained. The owner is taking steps to improve the arrangements for the disposal of drainage and waste matter.

RODENT DESTRUCTION.

The Ruthin, Denbigh and Aled Joint Disinfestation Committee is being disbanded and each local authority is making its own arrangements to fulfil its obligations under Destruction of Pests Act. The Aled Council has decided to employ a full-time rodent operator for a trial period of six months.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

Drainage	9
Milk Supply	1
Inadequate Water Supply	4
Housing Defects	7
Dangerous Building	1
Overcrowding	1
Refuse	8
Camping	1
Food	2
Miscellaneous	11
Informal Notices Served	16
Informal Notices complied with	12

HOUSING.

Rural Housing Survey.

Progress continues on the rural housing survey and the position at the end of 1950 is as shown below:—

Parish	Category 1	2	3	4	5	Total number of houses in parish
	Satisfactory in all respects	Minor defects	Requiring repair, structural alterations or improvements	Appropriate for reconditioning	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost	
1. Trefnant	95	19	71	8	5	198
2. Llanfairtalhaiarn ..	52	35	140	26	19	272
3. Cefn	32	11	49	23	9	124
4. Llanelian...	7	51	35	14	2	109
5. Betws-yn-Rhos ...	40	15	70	17	4	146

Housing Act, 1949: Applications under Section 20.

Received	Disapproved by Council	Disapproved by Welsh Board of Health	Approved by Council and confirmed by Welsh Board of Health
9	3	3	2

One applicant withdrew his application after approval by the Council, but before confirmation by Welsh Board of Health.

Of the two applicants whose scheme received final approval, one refused to comply with the conditions of Sec. 23 of the Act and withdrew the application.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

The following figures included inspections made for the purpose of the rural housing survey:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 401

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 453

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) which were inspected and recorded 355

(b) Inspections made for the purpose 370

2—Remedy of defects during the Year.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action 21
Number of informal notices served... 27

3—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

Section 9 Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 1

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice 1

Section 11 Housing Act, 1936.

(3) Dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet accepted from owners 5

(4) Number of such houses subsequently made fit and relet 2

(5) Number of such houses converted to other use 1

(6) Number of houses demolished 1

Section 12 Housing Act, 1936.

(7) Closing Orders determined under Sec. 12 (1) (b) ... 1

4—Overcrowding.

Nine cases of overcrowding were found during the year. In all but two cases these occurred in two roomed cottages, the permitted number for which is generally 3. Six of the overcrowded houses were small holdings and rehousing does not in such cases provide a solution. At the end of the year one case only had been relieved.

5.—Occupied Condemned Houses.

Two houses in clearance areas and two subject to orders under Section 11 Housing Act, 1936, are at present occupied.

6.—Number of houses built by private enterprise during year 12

Number of houses built by Council during year 18